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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. S. 1888.

ARRANGING THE LOTTERY BAG.

A season of tribulation has now fairly opened for the Cabinet officers, for Senators and Representatives, for the President-for every one in short who is to have a hand in serving out the patronage. Petitions which were carried for months in the pocket, until the right names could be written in the address, are now pouring into Washington from all quarters. As no new miracle of loaves and fishes can be looked for, it is easy to estimate not only the intense disappointment that is sure to befall many applicants, but the unpleasant sensation which the secretaries must experience in sending the majority away unsatisfied.

President Harrison announced in his inaugural what was, doubtless, the best arrangement possible under the circumstances. Laving down the two general rules that, on the one hand, past partisan service would not be permitted to disqualify a man for office, and, on the other, that no partisan consideration would be allowed to upset the Civil Service laws, he remanded the whole business of making selections to his Secretaries, acting with the advice of Senators and Representatives. Virtually it is the programme, as to mere local offices, to let the Congressmen name their men. Only in case of non-agreement among the Congressmen, or of manifestly improper recommendations, will the heads of departments be likely to interfere.

There have been occasions when Senators and Representatives stood out ostentatiously and stubbornly for this function of handing around the patronage of their several distriets as though it were a matter of right. That it ever could have been a pleasure is incomprehensible, when the list of prizes is remembered as being so brief and meager compared with the showing of outstretched hands. Now that the President formally extends the privilege and at the same time enjoins on the conscience of Congressmen their duty of fidelity and intelligence in

success and prosperity, if applied to any bone was fractured. legitimate private business.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BRAKEMEN.

stantly furnishing proof of the perils that At vesterday's session of the conference of the Railroad Commissioners of the several States with the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, ex-Railroad Commissioner Coffin, of Iowa, presented some statistics on this subject which possess terrible significance. According to Mr. Coffin no less than 2,424 men have been killed or maimed by the pin and link couplers and the handbrake in the single State of Iowa during the last ten years. Last year there were killed and wounded by these two working hand brakes.

men were killed or injured seriously by the period. No wonder Mr. Coffin, as the representative of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, begged the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners to use their influence in obtaining the passage of an act by Congress compelling the railroads to adopt safety appliances for the coupling and governing of cars. The matter deserves the attention and action of Congress at the earliest possible opportunity. .

The principal obstacle to the adoption of the improvements which would remove the gravest dangers the freight brakeman is exposed to, would seem to be the expense involved. It is generally understood that several practicable substitutes for this deadly pin and link coupler have been in- usual. vented, and if we are correctly informed. one or more of these is now in partial use. passenger service. Doubtless the outlay for these improvements would be large at first, but since it is a question of whether life and limb or dollars and cents shall be sacrificed, there can be no doubt about what should be done. Common humanity demands that stopped.

A GRAND OLD PENNSYLVANIAN.

The Pennsylvania Legislature did a without regard to party, will join the legis- the world is not altogether selfish and lators in hearty greetings to the aged states- greedy. man, and wishes that good health and hap-

more striking figures than that of Simon unostentatious charity. How many institu-Cameron, who entered upon public life tions and individuals have been the re-

tent to leave younger men to manage the most expert politicians still seek his counsel, which they find sensible and sound. Excepting Hannibal Hamlin, who began

his political career later than Cameron, be remains to-day almost the sole survivor of that generation of statesmen to which Webster, Calhoun and Clay belonged, as well as others whose names were known throughout the union half a century ago. Simon Cameron began making history when a young man. In 1816 he was a poor boy, and a printer's apprentice. From this humble beginning he advanced by successive steps to the positions of editor, public printer bank cashier, railroad projector, United States Senator, Lincoln's War Secretary, Minister to Russia and again United States Senator. Such are a few points in the history of this remarkable man, who has helped to make and unmake Presidents, Cabinets, Governors and Senators, and whose influence is still potent when he chooses to ex-

EXISTING PENALTIES WILL ANSWER. The New York Sun is letting its light shine on abuses of corporation management. Beginning with an elaborate history of the achievements of Ives, who stole the Cincinnati. Hamilton and Dayton railroad and its belongings, and who now, at the age of little more than 25, occupies a felon's cell. our cotemporary seems disposed to proceed with menacing scrutiny into the operations of other Wall street directors, who stand much higher than ever Ives or Stayner

In a fit of indignation over the unblushner at the expense of their stockholders the Sun makes the radical suggestion that the old punishment of breaking on the wheel should be revived for such offenses. The public well know that sharp practices are but too often in dulged in in the handling of corporate property, which if attempted as to the property of individuals would be quickly and effectively resented, but they will hardly go the length of indorsing the Sun's herbic suggestion. They will rather think that the ordinary processes of law, if fearlessly invoked, are quite sufficient to deal with every case; and that a few examples like those which are sure to be made in the cases of Ives and Stayner, coupled with discreet inquiry by investors as to where to put their money, would quickly put a check to that

particular species of dishonesty. One of the troubles about Wall street investment is that it has been largely in the nature of a gamble. The honest management of the properties listed is, in that quarter, a secondary consideration, if indeed the average buyer or seller of stocks gives that phase of the subject any thought at all, Generally he buys for a "rise" and sells for a "drop;" and his interest in the future of the stock is just for a day, or a week, or at of quotations.

WHERE TO PUT FAITH.

A good deal has been said of curing the sick by simple faith lately, and a number making their choice, it is to be doubted if of excellent men and women have shown most of them do not consider the task as an a preference for prayer in place of the serirksome one of which they would only too vices of a physician or surgeon in struggling For those who draw blanks from the be painful to the advocates of the faith cure Washington lottery bag there yet remains and similar systems to learn of the fate of the consolation that the country is growing; Mrs. Mary C. Edwards, a believer in the that all sorts of useful industry are in de- Christian Science doctrine and who herself mand; and, finally, that one-half the professed to effect cures through the agency Most men would rather be dead than be earnestness, determination and activity that of faith. She died two days ago at Syra- Milan. are generally essential to get or to keep a cuse from the results of an accident sus-Government office are almost sure to win tained some weeks ago by which her hip-

When the accident happened Mrs. Edwards called in two physicians, and the fracture was reduced successfully. The columns of THE DISPATCH are condoctrine mastered her, and she put herself surround the railroad brakeman in his labor. in the hands of her friends the Christian Scientists. She grew worse, and regular doctors were again summoned. They could not save her life, and ascribe the fatal ending to the interference of the faith cure professors. It is only fair to state that the latter lay the blame upon the regular sur-

geons. The conclusion to be drawn from this will seem to most sensible people to be that broken bones are best mended by men who have given their lives, energies and attention to the science of bone-mending. That causes alone in Iowa 349 men. During the faith is best placed in surgeons, in short, same 12 months over 6,000 men were either | when surgical skill is needed. In the case of killed or maimed for life in the United nervous diseases, mental disturbances, and the States in the operation of coupling cars or | minor ills mankind is heir to, perhaps faith and the so-called Christian Science may be Other statistics were produced by Mr. of some assistance to the sufferer, subordi-Coffin to show that in the last 50 years more nated to the judgment of a doctor of experience and learning. Faith in the doctor, causes we have spoken of than in all the as well as faith in the all-wise decrees of great railroad accidents during the same Providence, is no new prescription to the heaven. sick man. But when Christian Scientists desire men to put faith in the curative processes they have invented they ask more than the wise are ready to give, in the

A MILLIONAIRE'S GENEROSITY.

Isaiah Williamson, who died yesterday in Philadelphia, was a man of a type once exceedingly rare in this country. He was \$1,500. The horns are riveted with gold, and both a millionaire and a philanthropist. A few years ago the number of persons in the United States to whom both these terms were applicable was exceedingly limited; to-day the combination is by no means un-

We hear a good deal about the selfishness and the greed for gain exhibited by men The airbrake has also, to some extent, taken the place of the handbrake on freight trains, as it has for a long time done in the pecuniary way. No doubt the censure is frequently deserved; no doubt, either, that it is often wrongfully bestowed. Socialists berate the rich, and some even aver that any man possessing a million dollars in his own right ought to be set down the slaughter of human beings should be as a criminal. But every now and then the world is reminded by the examples of such men as Williamson that a millionaire is not necessarily an evil; that he may be a public benefactor, and, prompted by motives of gener graceful act yesterday by its unanimous esity and humane sympathy, make such a juadoption of a resolution providing that all | dicious use of his property that the public, members of the Assembly proceed to-day in | instead of finding fault with him, will regret a body to the residence of Hon. Simon Cam- that he had not even greater opportunities eren to congratulate that distinguished for doing good. The number of such ingentleman upon having begun the 91st year stances that might be adduced without going of his life. The people of Pennsylvania, back many years is sufficient evidence that

Mr. Williamson made his own fortune. piness may continue to be his for many a and after it amounted to several millions instead of spending money upon luxuries In the whole country there are to-day few for his own gratification, he devoted it to

more than 60 years ago. Though he volun- cipients of his bounty will perhaps never tarily stepped out of politics in 1877, when be known, for he shunned publicity instead he resigned his seat in the United States of courting it. The closing act of his life, Senate, to be succeeded in that office by his | the gift of \$5,000,000 to found a free school son, he has not dropped out of public view of mechanical trades, in which poor boys nor lost his influence as many men have are to be preferred as pupils, was a deed done on reaching old age. He has kept which will cause this modest man to rank abreast of the times, and though he is con- among the greatest philanthropists of the age. Pennsylvania will have good reason affairs of state and of his party, even the to hold the name of Isaiah Williamson in grateful remembrance.

Mr SOAMES the London Times solicitor testified before the Parnell Commission ver terday that a man named Walsh had told him that Mesars. Parnell and O'Kelly helped to import arms into Ireland. Everybody laughed when Mr. Sommes said he did. not know Walsh's whereabouts. But if Walsh is with the lamented Pigott it is no laughing matter-for Walsh.

A BALTIMORE justice has decided that umbrellas are private property. Now, if he can give directions to the holders of such property which will enable them to keep ossession of it he will receive the thanks of a generous public.

DEVIL'S LAKE wants to be the capital of one of the new States. We don't believe the people of Dakota will consent to having their laws made in such a place. The average legislature will give any town a bad name, but that is no reason why the suggestion of an inferno at the State capital should be affixed to every official paper.

No wonder the police are looking for the manager of Austin Nichols & Co.'s grocery ouse in New York. He has disappeared, but his accounts are all right. Barnum ought to find him at all costs.

THE abundance of thieves in Washington about inauguration time was notorious, and now that it is proven that the Pennsylvania militis did not misbehave during the inaucuration festivities, it is clear that Ananias ing self-aggrandizement of Ives and Stay- and Sapphira would have felt quite at home at the Capital.

COLONEL LIGE HALFORD does not like his military title. He says plain Mr. Halford is good enough for him. Have the Kentuckians been calling the President's Colonel to the bar too often?

A VERY sensible movement was inaugurated last night by the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania. The society is admirably qualified to assist the Legislature in carrying out Governor Beaver's recommendations, as to improving the roads in this State. THE impression is rapidly gaining ground

that it any Pennsylvania troops acted in a

disorderly manner while in Washington

those from the Western part of the State were not among the number. THE New York Centennial Entertainment Committee is in a peck of trouble over the question, what ladies shall take part in the opening quadrille? Why not allow those who have completed a century or so to lead off? Give Susan B. Anthony first

place and let her select her companions. CITIZEN GROVER CLEVELAND, who lunched with one of his law partners vesthe most only till the first important change | terday at a New York club, doubtless observed that the citizen has privileges that the President has not.

> An East End goat was charged with devouring some vines before Alderman Means yesterday. The goat was acquitted, probably because the magistrate thought the gentle beast showed self-denial in not eating the posts on which the vines were nailed.

> It is said Milan gave up his crown because he was afraid he would be shot if he didn't. He had rather be alive than King.

> THE English papers don't like Harrison's inaugural address, but they affirm that President Cleveland's civil service reform policy was something beautiful to contemplate. This shows how extensive is their information regarding American political history.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

MR. WANAMAKER will, it is said, continue as superintendent of his great Sunday school at Philadelphia.

KANSAS CITY has a score of well-to-do col ored men among its inhabitants. The wealthiest of them is Samuel Jordan, a barber, who has amassed a fortune of \$150,000 from his trade during the past 15 years.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, is the oldest officeholder in the United States service. He has been stationed since 1848 at his post on the historic rock which controls the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

DR. ALVIN TALCOTT, of Connecticut, a Yale man of the class of '28, says that he reads a bundred lines of Homer every night to go to sleep on. Thus is established the advantage of a classical education to a man troubled with insomnia. REV. NORMAN LA MARSH, an eloquent

preacher in charge of the Methodist Church at Searsport, Me., is totally blind. A touchthe sweet singing of the pastor as he folds his hands and turns his sightless eyes toward WHATEVER may be the ostensible reason for the Count di Montercele appearing in this country just now, he has evidently set out to

start a new style of wearing neckties. His collar is a broad turned down affair, and the tie light of events such as the death of Mrs. is worn so as to display a large opening above it at the juncture at the ends. The style is unique, at least. A UNIQUE chair made of the horse of Texas

cattle is on its way from San Antonio to the White House. It is the gift of a San Antonio banker to President Harrison, and it cost its donor there are a number of gold plates used in its construction. From one of them glistens a very handsome diamond. THE following is told of Mr. Labouchere:

When quite a young man he was for a time Secretary to the British Legation, Vienna. While there, it happened that Lord C-, the Ambassador, had to go suddenly on a mission to St. Petersburg, leaving "Labby" in charge. Count B-, without ceremony or further question, said: "Oh, very well, then, I'll wait," and suiting the action to the word, sat down Having sat for a considerable time, he asked: "Have you any idea how long it will be before His Lordship will return?" Whereupon, Whereupon, "Labby," with his usual sang froid, promptly "In about six weeks, I think, sir. He started only yesterday for St. Petersburg.'

A COMPOSITE SWEETHEART.

No. I do not, I'll confess, I do not love charming Ber But if I the girl could find Who has all the charms combined Of Bess and Belle, And Mand and Nell, Stella, Minuic, Of Flossie, Josie, Grace and Rosie, Alexandra, And Cassandra, Christiana, And Susanua, And a lot of others, too, (Awful hard to suit, say you?), If, I say, that I could find One with all the charms combined

My whole heart to her I'd give

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

PITTSBURG

Baby Talk and Stuttering-A Doctor's Calling-Dieting on a New Plan-And Re-

marks of a Frivelous Order. BABY talk, the pretty pigeon English of the "Diddy-iddy-iddy-iddy's toosey-oosey hurt oose ickle-ickle gum-gums." deiberately sows the seed of stuttering, perhaps, but it is very doubtful if any parent, and especially any mother, will eschew baby talk on that account.

The custom of treating a baby to these lin-guistic idiocies is too old to be battered down by a single—surely he is unmarried—physician in a day. I have heard of men and of one woman protesting against the use of baby talk on the most sensible grounds—before they had bables of their own to practice upon. I have even heard a father reprove his wife for deliv-ering addresses to the 2-year-old in a language which might have been Choctaw, and ten minutes later himself spout a yard or two of still worse farrage to the young hopeful.

You might as well start out to convince a

mother that her baby was not very superior to any previous example of the genus as to attempt to abolish baby talk.

People who stutter may blame their affections. tionate parents, however, if it affords them any

A SHARP ring at the doorbell. It is 2 o'clock in the morning. One of the physician's proud-est privileges is that his working day never ends. So Dr. B-slips from the warm bed to the cold floor, gathers enough clothing to make himself barely presentable, and goes down-stairs. The door is opened letting in a fine sample of a March wind in its nightelothes, and a rather confused young man on the doorstep says: "Can you tell me where Dr. G-'s of-

Dr. G- is a practitioner of the homeopathic school, while Dr. B- is an allopath. Yet Dr. B- gives the desired information, and shuts the door—one might say with a slam. As he goes upstairs a few words of a profane tendency escape him. Was Dr. B-— justified in swearing?

Some men are fond of dieting themselves as cure or preventive of some evil physical humor or disposition. ountered one a day or two ago." He was fearful lest he should grow too stout. Prox-

imity to the 200-pound mark perturbed him. Said he: "I shall eat no lunch in future." For one consecutive day he tied fast to the resolve. The results of abstinence were not happy. The next day saw him at the usual place eating a light lunch of ham, a quaint little variety of the cabbage plant called Brussel's sprouts, scallops, bread and butter and coffee. And when somebody reproached him for the neonsistency, and rehearsed the bill of fare above mentioned, adding to it potatoes, he exclaimed with superb indignation: "That's just like you, to exaggerate-I ate no potatoes, sir!

> Now will the cheery poet man Espy the signs of spring; Note ev'ry robin in the van, And eatch in everything The promise of a brighter sky And things a trifle chestnutty!

BINGS-Peterson Waggs is pretty sure of getting a consulate in Scotland.

Springs—Is that so? I didn't know Waggs had any influence.

Bings—He hasn't any, but he has written three Scotch dialect poems and he is at work on a novel called "The Pibroch Gangs Awa'," and the Scots declare they'll have Waggs or

AN enthusiastic Republican has written THE DISPATCH a long letter, in which he conclusively proves that none of the members of the new Cabinet are for sale. But he will not deny that the very day after the Cabinet was confirmed as a whole by the Senate it was Lent.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Isniah Williamson. was born at Falmouth, Bucks county, Pa., in 1802, He came to Philadelphia, shortly before reaching his majority, and started a small drygoods on Second street, above Market. With the assist-ance of H. N. Burroughs, now President of the Second street, above Market. With the assistance of H. N. Burroughs, now President of the Commercial National Bank, he soon built up a large business, too large, in fact, for the size of the storeroom, and he moved to market street, organizing the wholesale house of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark. The fortune Mr. Williamson had at the time he retired from the drygoods business grew rapidly under judicious investments until he was regarded as the richest man in Philadelphia. He was very reticent regarding his affairs, but \$15,000,000 has been regarded as a low estimate of his wealth. He was a charitable man all his life, and gave liberally to all worthy objects, generally enjoying secrecy as to the giver, however, The House of Refuge received \$100,000 from him, and the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and the Jefferson College Hospital \$50,000 each. He gave \$100,000 to the floard of Trade fund for the assistance of merchants who have anstalmed reverses and are without means for making a livelihood. The crowning act of Mr. Williamson's ilie was the giving of \$5,000,000 for the founding of the Williamson stree School of Mechanical Trades, which is to be built as soon as a location is decided upon. The school is to be located in the suburbs of Philadelphia, or in Bucks, Delaware or Montgomery county.

Sidney Bartlett.

Boston, March 7 .- Sidney Bartlett, the nestor of the Suffolk County Bar, died last night, aged 90 years. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818. Mr. Bartlett was one of the counsel employed in the solution of the vexed Presidental question which was submitted to the Electoral Commission in was submitted to the Electoral Commission in 1877. He leaves considerable property, his investment in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railrond alone being estimated at over a million. He was interested in what are known as the Merriam roads. He was counsel for the Chicago, Burlington and Quircy Ballway, and within the past ten days was in consultation with the directors concerning the affairs of the company. He was the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard in point of class. From Harvard he received the degree of LL.D.

Dr. Thomas G. Herron. It is with deep regret that the many friends of that young and promising physician, Dr. Thomas G. Herron, of Allegheny, learned of his death, G. Herron, of Aliegheny, learned of his death, which sad event occurred yesterday. Dr. Herron, besides enjoying an extensive practice in Aliegheny, was fall physician for the county. He was a young man whose gentle manners and sterling personal qualities endeared him to all who knew him. The cause of death was heart disease, the symptoms of which made themselves manifest a considerable time back, though their development to a fatal termination so soon was not expected. Dr. Herron was son-in-law to Major A. M. Brown. To his bereaved family the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances is extended.

Mrs. E. M. McCall. The funeral of Mrs. E. M. McCall took place yesterday afternoon from the M. E. Church in Tarentum. The deceased was formerly a resident of that town, only having removed from there to Washington (tity last September. She died there on Tuesday after a brief lilness, and her body was brought home for burial. Mrs. McCall was a lady of endearing qualities, and had many friends. She leaves a large family of grown daughters and one son. She was a sister-in-law of R. S. P. McCall, the County's Special Agent.

Rev. R. K. Nash, D. D. ZANESVILLE, March 7. - Rev. R. K. Nash. D. D. died here this morning of paralysis, brought on by a fall which he received Sunday morning, February 3, just as he was ascending from the vestive room to the pulpit of St. James Episcopal Church to begin services. He will be taken to his home in Newark for burial. The deceased was 77 years of age and one of the most prominent pastors of the Episcopal Church in this State.

well-known journalist of this city, dropped dead this morning of heart disease in a restaurant where he had gone for breakhat. He was 43 years old, and was noted as a writer both on this and the otherside of the Atlantic. Rev. O. D. McLair.

Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Allegheny, died of typhold tever at his home in New Wil-mington, Pa., yesterday. He was a popular and promising student and his death will be deeply mourned. George Riley.

WILKESBARBE, March 7.—George Riley, a molder, aged about 50, died suddenly in a shoestore at Pittston to-day. It is said he has relatives in Pittsburg, from whence he came several years ago. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

Robert A. Coghill. LYNCHBURG, VA., March 7.—Robert A. Coghill, one of the best-known lawyers and public men in the State, died at his home in New Glasgow this morning, aged 68. He was a member of the Legis-lature over 30 years.

George, Hawkins Williams.

Baltinone, March 7.—George Hawkins Williams, aged 70, one of the leading members of the Baltimore bar and ex-President of the Maryland Schate, died here to-day.

A LIVELY OLD MUSKRAT.

He Fights for Half an Hear With Two Policemen and a Terrier. PHIMADELPHIA, March 7.—A most remarkable sight occurred at Fourth and Kalghn avenue, shortly before midnight on Tuesday night, The actors in the acene were Police Officers

Streeper and Hart A. Snyder, of 335 Kaighn avenue, a terrier and a huge muskrat. It is supposed that the muskrat had wandered up from the meadows several squares away and got lost. Mr. Snyder's oyster saloon was open got lost. Mr. Snyder's oyster saloon was open at the time and his attention was attracted by the loud barking of his rat-terrier. Looking out on the street he saw his dog in conflict with what he thought was a cat, and the latter getting the best of his dog. Rushing out he gave the supposed cat a kick, but it had his dog by the foot, and held fast to it like grim death. A light was procured when Mr. Snyder made the discovery that the largest muskrat he had eyer seen was getting the best of his terrior. He kicked and shouted, and the officers came to his rescue and endeavored to strike the rat with their blackjacks. They were afraid to shoot for fear of killing the dog. Finally, the dog got loose and ran away, when the rat made a desperate jump at Mr. Snyder and actually caught hold of his watch-chain and held fast until it was beaton down by one of the officers. In the animal's desperation it went for the officers and tried to spring to their throats. The brute was finally beaten off with blackjacks, and then, being exhausted with its half-an-hour's stringle, it finally became conquered by a well-directed kick and a shot from one of the officers.

Scores of persons residing in the vicinity of the officers.

Scores of persons residing in the vicinity of the avenue visited Snyder's place yesterday, and after looking at the rat declared it was the largest that they had ever seen. It was an old buck, and its teeth were half an inch in length, while its claws were about as long. The hair covering its body was nearly 1½ inches long.

HELP FOR RUMSELLERS.

The Maine House Passes a Bill Which Makes Them Jubilant. AUGUSTA, March 7.—The action of the Maine House of Representatives to-day in passing the pharmacy bill as amended creates surprise consternation. It is practically a free rum bill. Two years ago a Constitutional amendment was accepted by the people forever prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State, excepting for mechanical and medicinal purposes. But here to-day is the House passing a free rum bill. The bill was originally presented to the Legislature by men who called themselves temperance nen. As reported it allowed druggists in large towns and cities to sell druggists in large towns and cities to sell liquor for medicinal purposes on a physician's prescription. As amended to-day it allows municipal officers to license any number of drugstores in any town or city to sell in amounts not exceeding a quart on a physician's prescription, and any druggist who is a doctor can sell on his own prescription. This opened wide the door for free rum. The bill was passed by the overwhelming vote of \$5 to 48. All the men who are known to favor high license or free liquor voted for the bill, and with them many of the pronounced temperance men. Thus did the Prohibitionists assist in carrying the free rum bill and giving a shock to the Maine liquor law, which was supposed to be established as firmly as the granite hills, all the leading Republicians voted for the bill, which but emphasizes the statement often which but emphasizes the statement often made that the Republican managers are in league with the liquor traffic. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is said it is likely

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

A Vital Subject, Discussed at the State Commissioners' Last Session. WASHINGTON, March 7,-The third and las day's session of the conference of the State Railroad Commissioners with the Inter-State Commerce Commission was held in the office of the commission to-day. The report of the Committee on Statistics, recommending, for the use of railroads, uniform blanks for making annual reports to the State Boards, was ing annual reports to the State Boards, was adopted. Several changes from the original book of forms were made. A resolution was also passed looking to the final adoption of a uniform and improved coupler. The question of railroad legislation went over until the next meeting, when a report will be submitted by Mr. Crocker, of Massachuse'ts, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose at yesterday's meeting.

The subject of railroad accidents was discussed, and a resolution was adopted recommending the Inter-State Commission to consider the matter of automatic signals in aiding in the protection of life, and requesting that the commission advise the railroads in regard to the adoption of the best appliances in this line. The conference then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.-Isaiah V. William- BEAUTIFUL GIFTS FOR MRS. HARRISON. Hand-Painted Dress, Slippers and a Bible

From St. Louis Ladies. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- A very pretty scene was enacted in Mrs. Harrison's private apartments this afternoon, the occasion being the presentation to her of an elegant robe b St. Louis. The presentation was made, at the request of the association, by Mrs. Chauncey Filley, President of the Woman's Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair in 1864. There were present with Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The robe, which is intended for evening reception use, is a cream-colored gros grained silk, with square train, half sleeves and V front, tastefully decorated on the reverse and panels with relief paintings of lilacs in white and different shades of lav-ender.

ender.
In addition to the dress there was also presented to Mrs. Harrison from the Relief Corps a pair of white slippers, decorated with small sprays of white llacs, hand-painted; and Mrs. Christine L. Brokaway, the artist who painted the dress and slippers, presented to Mrs. Harri-son, on her own behalf, a richly-bound copy of the Bible, with a handsomely-adorned cush

INGALLS SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

Ignin Selected by the Senate as Its Presi-

dent Pro Tempore. WASHINGTON, March 7.-The Vice Presi dent was not present at the opening of this merning's session of the Senate, and the Secre-tary, Mr. McCook, read, after prayer, a note from Mr. Morton, stating that he would be ab sent from to-day's session. Thereupon Mr. Sherman offered a resolution that during the absence of the Vice President Mr. Ingalls should be President of the Senate pro tempore. An amendment to that resolution was pore. An amendment to that resolution was offered by Mr. Harris, substituting the name of Senator Voorhees for that of Mr. Ingalis. The amendment was rejected—yeas 27, nays 29—and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ingalis thereupon entered upon the duties of presiding officer pro tem, the oath of office having first been administered to him by Mr. Sherman, and it was ordered that the President of the United States be notified of Mr. Ingalis' election. The Senate then, at 12:20, adjourned till Monday,

It Waxeth Warmer.

From the Boston Herald.

Colonel Shepard's effusive Christianity, as ilinstrated in the Mail and Express, is expanding rather than losing its earnestness from uning father than losing its earnessness from un-godly association. It has now extended even into the advertising columns. It is not to be supposed that the Colonel can pause in his in-tense and most assidious editing to write ad-vertisements; but those who do write them have completely caught his spirit. Here, as an example, is an achievement in this way that re-cently appeared in the paper. It was printed among the "Wants," and it announces the advertiser as "an intelligent, well-bred, accom-plished woman, above all a meek and lowly follower of her Master, and willing to dine with the servants."

From the Youth's Companion.] Trust not to each accusing tongue As most weak persons do; But still believe that story false Which ought not to be true.

Charltable.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

J. H. WALLICK and his famous "Cattle King" is the red letter attraction at Harris Theater next week. HARRY WILLIAMS' own remarkable con pany, with a host of strong features, will be

een at the Academy next week. A BALLET of first-class attractions is one of the novelties promised among "The Twelve Temptations" at the Bijou next week. THE "Twelve Temptations" is just the sort of attraction the people will flock to see after the heavier productions which have been at the theaters recently. The advance sale is already large.

As might have been expected the sale of seats for Robson and Crane's engagement in "The Henrietta" at the Grand Opera House commenced yesterday with a big boom. It ought to be remembered that Robson and Crane will not be seen together in this comedy

A WATERY THEME.

History of the Discovery of the Chemical Composition of This Element-A Journey From the Surface of the Allegheny to the

Ocean. IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. "Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever,"

When the rising sun cast its first rays upo the earth ages upon ages ago, it saw water all around. Ages passed, the face of the earth be-came peopled, water was used in various ways and for various purposes, but it was not until 600 years before Christ that the ques-tion was asked, "What is water?" At that date Thales, a Greek philosopher, taught that all material things had their source in water. He maintained that water was the fontal element from which everything in nature was evolved. This bold view was maintained for a long time, then it was modified to some extent, and three co-ordinate elements were added to water. These were air, earth and fire. Centuries passed, alchemists came and went; the philoso-pher's stone and the thousand and one other problems worked upon by the alchemists re-ceived the benefits of their mystic researches, and it was not until the year 1600 that one of them thought water important enough to turn

his attention to it.
At that date von Helmont, one of the mos learned men of that time, claimed that water was not an element, but that it could be converted into other matter. In proof of his doc-trine he took small trees out of the earth and placed them in large receptacles containing water. Days and weeks passed, but still the trees were full of life and growing, conse-quently the conclusion was drawn that the liquid, water, was converted into the solid wood. Helmont also showed that if a quantity of pure, clear water was evaporated to drynes an earth of some kind was obtained as residue In view of these facts the conclusion wa In view of these facts the conclusion was drawn that the water was a substance of a gen-erative character, and that if it could produce wood and earth it could of course produce all the elements necessary for vegetable ex-istence

***** Let us pass over another long period of years to 1783. At this time the blind, irrational work of the alchemist was gradually giving way to the rational research of the chemist. Lavoisier, the celebrated Swedish chemist, began to doubt von Helmont's theory, and not only that, but he called in practical chemistry to provided it with a neck of such length that when he boiled water in the retort the steam was condensed in the retort neck and passed back into the retort again in the form of

This retort he weighed with great exactness: then he placed a given weight of water into the retort and sealed it hermetically. The retort was then heated and kept hot enough to cause the water to boil for a period of three months. At the expiration of this time he exinguished his fire and weighed the retort and its contents. There was no change in weight. When, however, he weighed the retort and the water separately, he saw that the retort had lost in weight while the water had increased

lost in weight while the water had increased and was no longer clear, as when first put into the retort, but turbid.

Upon evaporating this water to dryness he obtained a residue weighing 20 grains. Now the retort had lost 17 grains in weight, so these 17 were accounted for, and as no air or any other element had come into contact with the water while boiling, the shrewd conclusion was drawn that the excess of three grains had been in the water before it was placed in the retort. This, led to the next experiment, and it was soon shown that von Helmont's doctrine was wrong; that water did not generate earth, but that it could dissolve certain parts of the earth and keep them in solution.

A few years after Lavoisier carried out this series of experiments, Priestly discovered oxygen and Cavendish first gave a correct description of hydrogen. Having proceeded so far, it was not long until Lavoisier. Watt and Cavendish almost simultaneously discovered the composition of water, showing that it was composed of the two gases mentioned, two vol-umes of hydrogen being combined with one vol-ume of oxygen.

From this time on chemistry advanced with

From this time on chemistry advanced with giant strides, and soon the youngest scholar of chemical lore could prove the composition of water either by decomposing it into its component parts, or by producing water by the combination of hydrogen and oxygen.

When the clouds open their sluices and send their excess of moisture upon the earth in the form of rain, we have the purest water found in nature. Rain water is rendered impure only through slight traces of dust taken up out of the atmosphere. It also always contains some air in solution taken up in the same way, but the air in solution taken up in the same way, but the moment the rain water comes into contact with mother earth it loses its purity, and when it emerges from the earth in form of spring water it can have taken up so large a quantity of impurities that it is no longer fit for consumption.

If the quantity of foreign substances dis-solved by the water in its travels under the surface of the earth is so great that the water acquires a pronounced taste we have a mineral spring, so-called because the water has extracted part of the soluble constituents of the minerals with which it came into contact. If the water, for instance, came into contact with an iron ore it would dissolve some of the iron and acquire a decided "inky" taste, and in this case we would have a chalybeate water. Then again, the water may take up sulphuretted hydrogen, or it may be saturated with carbonic acid gas and present a bubbling, sparkling appearance, caused by bubbles of escaping gas Samples of this kind of mineral waters are the well-known seltzer and Saratoga waters.
In general the temperature of the spring waters is somewhat lower than the temperature ters is somewhat lower than the temperature of the atmosphere, but in many cases it is higher, some springs even discharging boiling water. Springs of this kind have been known from time immemorial. History gives an account of De Soto and his party being in camp at some "hot lakes" a few months before his death. As he is known to have died in the northern part of Louisiana there is no doubt that the hot lakes referred to were the hot springs of Arkansas.

springs of Arkansas.

It has been ascertained by geologists from the physical evidence to be seen in the vicinity of the Arkansas hot springs that they have been flowing for over 2,200 years.

Let us now turn our attention to the ocean and as we can travel with ease in the columns of THE DISPATCH, we will go to the ocean by way of the Allegheny river. Up in Potter county, New York, a little stream of water flows over rocks and fallen trees, meets a friend here, an acquaintance there, after tak-ing a cousin or two along with it in the course of its travels, it becomes quite a brook and will 'Chatter, chatter as it flows To Join the brimming river."

After a short journey and after several brooks have united we have the Allegheny river. Now

the small brooks forming the source of the river contained traces of lime, iron, salt, magnesia, etc., in solution, perhaps four or five grains to the gallon. Once upon its travels the river water takes up more and more of the above impurities so that by the time the river passes Freeport, 30 miles from Pittaburg, it contains nine grains of solid residue to the gallon. From here on to Pittsburg the river gallon. From here on to Pittsburg the river water has many opportunities to enrich itself, and it improves its opportunities for if we evaporate one gallon of river water taken under the Sixth street bridge to dryness, we will get a residue of 12 grains.

In due course of time the river water reaches the gulf and still later the ocean. Now immense quantities of water leave the ocean daily by evaporation, the grains of salt, magnesia, lime, etc., that the river collected all the way from New York to the guif (and of course all streams entering the ocean directly or indirectly carry out the same process) remain in solution, in due course of time the grains amounted to pounds and the pounds to tons, so that at present 100 pounds of ocean water carry three to four pounds of salts in solution. This process is continually repeating itself, the fresh water flows into the ocean, there it evaporates and is carried inland; hundreds of miles from the ocean it may be condensed, fall upon the earth and again start upon its travels to the ocean.

The saltness of the inland seas is, of course, caused by the same process. The saltness of these seas is, however, far greater than that of the ocean. Thus, while in one gallon of ocean water we have 3,000 grains soluble salts, one gallon of Dead Sea water contains 11,000 and one gallon of the water of the Great Salt Lake in Utah contains 22,000 grains soluble salts. As is well known water covers three-fourths of the earth's surface, and upon the remaining one-fourth water is to be found in almost everything and anything, as the following table will show:

Per Cent of

MATTERS METROPOLITAN.

Couldn't Stand Such a Pressure NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.)
NEW YORK, March 7.—The American Magarine has suspended publication. The paper during its two years of existence has had a very rocky career, and has nominally changed hands several times. Its head for the last eight or ten months was Alvah E. Davis, form-erly publisher of the Chicago Current. The magazine gained some notoriety a few months ago, by securing an article from James G. Staine, entitled "The President's Error." Mr. Davis' efforts to have this article widely adpavis efforts to have this article widely advertised resulted in its publication in several leading papers throughout the country, immediately after its appearance in the magazine. There were threats of damage suits for infringement of copyright, but when the facts were fully made known Davis was glad to drop the case. There are judgments against the concern for about \$8,000. The December number was the last one issued, but the magazine had such a limited circulation that it was never missed. Efforts are being made to resuscitate it, but there is little probability that they will

Hurrying Up the Climax. The balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet" seemed unduly prolonged last night, at the Park Theater in Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Mather, arrayed in spotless white, leaned fondly down to whisper sweet nothings to Romeo. The silence and suspense were almost painful, when suddenly arose a voice from the gods: "Kiss her, you — fool." Then the curtain came down in a hurry.

A Romance of Three Doctors. Dr. H. W. Duszowski is a medical practitioner, a lecturer in an eclectic college of medi-cine, an eloquent preacher, and a writer of ser-mons for clergymen who are too lazy to write their own. One of the doctor's pupils in the eclectic college, along time ago, married a Dr. Baker. Later on Mrs. Baker acquired a large medical practice. Both the Drs. Baker are clever physicians. Later on, Dr. Duszowski and the Drs. Baker formed a partnership and established a private hospital for women. Business thrived, but for reasons unknown, Dr. Baker, the husband, retired and left the city. Soon thereafter he and his wife were divorced. Then Dr. Duszowski, who is now 65 years old, formally adopted Mrs. Dr. Baker as s daughter. A few days ago Dr. Duszowski had his name changed by act of the Legisla-ture to H. W. Baker. Until March I the sign on the front window of 211 East Fifty-save treet, was: "Jane M. Baker, M. D.; Duszowski, M. D." Now the sign reads: "Jane

To-day it came out that the coupled were Fell Dead in a Chaphage William C. McGarrahan, a well-known writer who has been for some years on the Herald staff, went into Rogers' chophouse this morning, and ordered breakfast. He remarked to the proprietor that he had taken a long walk to give him an appetite, and felt in fine form, Suddenly his head fell forward, and he tumbled off the chair, dead. The cause was heart disease. McGarrahan was a graduate of Trini-ty College, Dublin, and was formerly a conibutor to leading magazines.

M. Baker, M. D.; Henry W. Baker, M. D."

Gould and Party Going West Mr. Jay Gould and a party of friends will leave the city on Saturday for a trip through the Southwest. The first objective point is St. Louis, where the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railroad will be held next Tuesday. The party will consist of Mr. Gould, President Sam Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, Director Henry Marquand, of the Missouri Pacific. George J. Gould, Dr. Munn and Miss Helen

WILKINSBURG WAITERS

Were the Young Men of the Presbyterian Church Last Night. The members of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church gave a grand supper and instru-mental concert last evening for the benefit of the church. A large number of guests were

present.

The musical programme was executed by the Broadbury and Schmertz orchestra, under the personal direction of Mr. Broadbury.

A novelty in the arrangement for the supper consisted in the fact that the young men of the church waited upon the quests at supper church waited upon the guests at supper, while the ladies acted only as attendants at the candy and ice-cream stands.

VESPER SERVICES

The Pittsburg Central Circle, C. L. S. C., Hold a Pleasant Meeting. The Pittsburg Central Circle, C. L. S. held their monthly meeting in the Y. M. C. A. chapel last evening. A large number o students were present. The programme of the vesper service consisted of music by Miss Annie E. Carter. music by Miss Annie E. Carter.

Lizzie McElwain and Mr. E. D. Fuller: recitations by Miss Frankle Graham and Miss Edith

Moyle. Miss Carrie Whitney played a piano
solo. Miss Sara Mundorff read an interesting
paper on "Joseph Priestley." The singing of

Misses Carter and McElwain and Mr. Fuller
was excellent

was excellent. For a Baptist Church.

A vocal and instrumental concert was held in the Sewickley Opera House last night for the benefit of the Sewickley Baptist Church. Some of the most popular musicians and vocal-ists took part in the entertainment, and its sucists took part in the entertainment, and its suc-cess was complete.

An interesting, as well as entertaining, pro-gramme had been arranged by the committee; in which the following named artists were represented: Mrs. Sharp McDonald, Mrs. C. M. Hinkley, Mrs. W. H. Hunter, Dr. W. T. English, Messrs. S. S. Amberson, Alonzo Brockett, W. W. Whitesell and Prof. T. A. Albrecht.

A Bazaar and Supper. Miss Belle A. Adams entertained a number of guests yesterday at her residence on McKean street at a bazaar and supper, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the East Fud Re-formed Presbyterian Church.

TOO MANY COMMITTEES. Democratic Senators Conclude There Are

Two Chairmanships to Let. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- After the adjourn nent of the Senate to-day the Democratic members held a caucus at which the subject members held a caucus at which the subject of representation upon the committees was under consideration. Messrs, Gorman, Cockrell, Voorhees, marris, Ransom, Walthall, and Blackburn were appointed a committee to confer with the Republican Caucus Committee on arrangement of committees, and they will meet to-morrow for that purpose, in the caucus there was a sentiment expressed favorable to the abolishing of certain committees that have practically no duties to perform. It was the opinion that, since every Sonator is provided a clerk, chairmanships are unnecessary, if not useless, unless there are rooms for the accommodation of the committees, which is not now the case.

modation of the committees, which is not now the case.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Rules, and Architect Clark will get together as soon as possible for the purpose of devising some rearrangement of space by which every committee will have a room, if possible. The Republican caucus will meet Saturday afternoon or Monday morning to adopt the report of the Committee to Arrange Committees, so that they may be selected at the session Monday next. ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS,

For carbolic acid, give flour and water or

warm water.

glutinous drinks. FOR carbonate of sods, copperas and cobalt, give a prompt emetic-soap or mucilsginous For strychnine and nux vomica, give an emetic of mustard or sulphate of zinc, aided by

For caustic soda, caustic potash and volatile aikalı, give freely of water with lemon juice or viuegar in it. FOR chloroform and chloral bydrate, pour cold water over the head and face, with artifi-cial respiration, galvanic battery. For blue vitriol, corrosive sublimate, saltpeter, sugar of lead and bedbug poison, give milk or white of eggs in large quantities.

EOR oil of vitriol, hartshorn, or ammonia, muriatic and oxalic acids, give magnesia or scap, dissolved in water, every two minutes. FOR Fowler's solution and arsenic, give do you? emetic of mustard and salt, a tablespoonful of each, and follow with sweet oil, butter or milk. each, and follow with sweet oil, butter or milk.

For antimonial wine or tartar emotic, give her song died upon the air, "I hope you will not warm water to encourage vomiting. If vomit be offended at what I am about to say. It has warm water to encourage vomiting. If vomiting does not stop give a grain of optum in

For laucanum, morphine, and opium. give strong coffee, followed by ground inustard or grease in warm water to produce vomiting.

Keep patient in constant motion.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-According to a California paper one of the tramps of the Santa Cruz chain gang wears kid gloves when sweeping the streets. -An English gentleman who has been naking a tour of New Zealand, says: I once saw a Maori that I knew walking up and down the veranda of an hotel, and looking very much disgusted about something. On my asking him what was the matter, he told me that he had had 18 glasses of whisky, and couldn't get drunk

-An Ohio poultry raiser has made a curious discovery. He says that if you go out to feed a flock of chickens and will cause them to wait, they will invariably, as they crowd about you, begin a circuit around you from right to left, in front, and continue this revolu-tion as long as you stand there. No amount interruption or maneuvering can confuse them interruption or maneuvering can confr or compel them to take the contrary (at any time.

-A good story is told about a man wh has 12 acres of land in Portland, Ore., to sell. He asked \$50 per acre, and finally found a purchaser at that figure. His wife, however, refused to sign the deed, and the sale was off Then he offered the land for \$1,000 per acts, and again a purchaser was found, and again the good wife exercised her royal prerogative and refused to sign the deed. The property is now for sale at \$20,000 for the 12 acres. Fortunate is the man who possesses a wife who knows how to refuse to sign deeds judiciously. -M. Mosso, of Turin, having carried out a series of experiments with the blood of cels, finds that it possesses marked poisonous properties. Even to the tongue it has an insupporterties. Even to the tongue it has an insupportable acridity, and a very small quantity of the serum is sufficient to kill a dog. Haif a cubic centimeter injected beneath the skin of a dog weighing 35 pounds killed it in four minutes. At this rate an eel weighing five pounds would contain enough poison to dispatch ten men. The blood of animals thus poisoned cannot be made to coagulate, just as after the bite of serpents. Fortunately the blood is inert when introduced via the stomach, and it loses its toxic properties when heated.

—Carrel Thomas Ewing in his address.

-General Thomas Ewing, in his address before the Typothetic Association, of New York, told of a trip he made with companions, when a boy in Ohio, to the Hocking hills to get some famous clingstone peaches for his mother: "We passed a paper mill at the foot of a very steep and rocky hill, and our warou made such a racket that all the windows in the mill were thrown up and 20 or 30 girls stuck out their heads and stared at us. I asked the driver what all those girls were doing in the mill. 'Well, Tommy,' said he, 'you see, they make paper of rags and they keep them girls to chaw the rags.' I confess that the state of the art of paper making was not quite that had 55 years ago—but pretty near it."

-A terrific explosion occurred recently at the residence of E. G. Broyles, of Chattanooga, Tenn., which resulted in tearing down the walls of his kitchen, and the blowing out of two win of his kitchen, and the blowing out of two windows and serious injuries to a servant girl named Lydia Hunt. A rat had appeared in the kitchen, which Miss Hunt tried to kill. It escaped into a box, which proved to have a lot of guspowder in it, but the girl was not aware of that fact. In order to get the rat out of the box she lighted a taper and put it into the box, which caused the powder to explode with terrific force. The girl was blown a distance of at least 20 feet, and her clothing set on fire, but the fiames were extinguished before she was fatally burned. Several members of the family made narrow escapes. The rat got away. -A strange man, a few days ago, on

leaving a north-bound train of the Hudson River Railroad, at Tarrytown, N. Y., inquired of the station agent where he could find a Mrss of the station agent where he could find a Mrss Helen Van Duzen, and on being informed that she was a pupil in Miss Buckley's school, at once went there. In response to his ring Miss Buckley opened the door, when the officer, as he proved to be, said that he wished to see Miss Van Duzen for the purpose of serving some papers upon her persenally. Miss Buckley expressed objections to complying with his request unless he showed his authority in the matter, when he produced papers, signed by the Governor of New Jersey, requesting the young woman's presence in Trenton, or March 23, for the purpose of islentification, in order that she might obtain a legacy of \$28,000. The anxiety caused by the officer's vinit was soon dispelled, and was succeeded by congratulations to Miss Van Duzen on her good fortune.

—In London, recently, a well-known

-In London, recently, a well-known artist of the camera was called in to photograph the body of a young lady who had just died under peculiar and distressing circum stances. The body was taid on a sofa in the drawing room, and presented a singularly beaudrawing room, and presented a singularly beautiful spectacle. The photographer was left
alone in the room with the body and took a
negative. After inspecting it he was not satisfied that the exposure had been sufficient, and
he took another. And then, to his amazement,
he discovered that the two negatives were not
alike. The body must have moved. Not having lost quite all his nerve by this extraordinary
occurrence, he took a third negative, which
was exactly like tile second. He instantly summoned the nurse who had been in attendance
on the deceased girl, and after some difficulty
and delay had the doctor fetched. To cut a
long story short, the young lady was not dead
at all, but is at this moment convalescent. This
is a true story.

is a true story. -At a recent meeting of the Agricultural ciety of France, M. Guerin of Grandvilles, read a paper on a new method of preserving milk. He showed that when it was frozen milk could be transported with the greatest ease, and that after being kept for days and weeks, and then simply thawed out, it retained all the characteristics of fresh milk. The paper dealt first with the method of freezing, which could be carried out in the ordinary ice ma-chines if done on a sufficiently large scale, and chines if done on a sufficiently large scale, and then described the experiments made to ascertain the precise temperature at which the best results might be expected. The appearance and taste of the milk after undergoing the process, when thawed, were so exactly those of new milk that in an assemblage of 20 persons not one could perceive the slightest difference, in cooking, yield of aream, and every other respect the frozen corresponded with quite new milk, and on the fourth day the cream was still excellent, which was not the case with that of excellent, which was not the case with that of the latter. Butter and choose can be pre-pared from it quite as well as from new milk.

JUDGMENTS. A Ferry Good Answer .- "I believe the Albany boat leaves this pier, does it not? Leaves it every trip, ma'am. Never knew it to take the dock up the river yet,"

THE MILD WINTER. Though now we say, when off our guard, Old Boreas is a nice man; Next summer we will find it hard Enough to pay the leeman. Trouble at the Military School. - In-

ructor-What's wrong in the front rank? Private Phipps-Please, sir, Private Simmons went an' put a peanut in his breech-loader place of a blank cartridge, an' he can't get A Woman's Revenge .- "How could you help that Mrs. Proudly dress for tife opera when you hate her so?" asked Mande.
"Because." replied Bessle, "I wanted to get a chance to put a pin in her dress so that it would be sticking her in the back all evening."

Quite Good Enough .- "Excuse me. Mr. Brown," said the haberdasher, 'but this is a quarter necktie you have selected. You always ear a dollar one." "That's all right, old boy, " he returned with a vink. "My wife has just started making a crary-Put His Own Construction on It .- Jones

last Saturday received the following note from friend: "Come and dine with me to-morrow, at Deimonico's, with two or three friends."

Jones, who is a very literal person, turned up promptly at the appointed hour with—three of his From One Mystery to Another .- Jonesnorning?

Mrs. Jones-In the pocket of my dress hanging Jones (5 minutes later, desperately)—And now, Matilda, will you please tell me where to find the pocket of your dress? The Fatality of Jumping at Conclusions.—Miss Oldham (who is not so young as she used to be)—Speaking of fine lace, Mr. Jackson, here is a lace handerchief made expressly for me on my 16th birthday. Mr. Jackson (gailantly)—Simply beautiful: Ah,

Miss Oldham, one sees nothing so fine as, that nowadays. Things were made much bester in those good old times, weren't they? A Matter of Business .- Farmer-I didn't have any money for the paper, so I thought I would bring you in a load of turnips.

Editor—Yea: that's as good to me as money.

E-before you go, Mr. Hayscod, there's a little matter I'd like to speak to you about.

Farmer—Well, what is it?

Editor—You don't want to buy a load of turnips.

Not What She Expected - "Mibeen on my mind for some time, and-"
"Go on, Mr. Spooner," said the girl encourage